Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL IX.] MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1809. [No. 2428.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

Cottom and Stewart
Have just published their
ALMANAC for 1809.
Containing a great deal of useful and entertaining matter. For sale by the thousand, gross, or single one.
October 6.

Just Published,
BY COTTOM AND STEWART,
And for sale at their Store,
(Price One Dollar)
The Exile of Erin.
A NOVEL.
By Mrs. *Plunkett*—late Miss Gunning.
January 6.

Just Published,
For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,
THE LAWYER;
OR,
Man as he ought not to be.
Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price one dollar.

ALMANAC's
For the year 1809, by the gross, dozen, or single one.

Just Received,
A large supply of PLAYING CARDS & WRAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Ree's Cyclopedia,
No. 16, is received, and No. 17, is expected in a few days.
Subscribers are earnestly requested to send for their copies, especially those who have received but a few numbers: 'tis much easier to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than to pay for ten or fifteen.
ROBERT GRAY.

John Gardner Ladd,
Has for sale, at his Warehouse, Prince-street Wharf—
Muscovado and Loaf Sugars in hogsheads and barrels.
Molasses, West-India, and New-England Rum in do.
Holland's Gin and French Brandy in pipes.
Port, Sherry, and Malaga Wines.
Coffee, Rice, and Cotton Wool.
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-skin, and Hyson-skin Teas, in whole, half, and quarter chests.
1 case black Persians.
2 barrels Caroline Indigo.
20 crates Liverpool cream-colored & blue-edged Ware assorted.
Best Black Pepper in Bags.
Spermaceti Mould, and Mould and Dipt Tallow Candles in boxes.
Brown Soap in boxes—Cod-fish in do.
Beef, Pork, Salmon, Shad and Herrings in barrels.
Tanners Oil, Spanish Hides, a quantity of Goal Leather, Mens', Womens' and Childrens' Shoes of various descriptions, a few packages of White Rolls and German Checks, Russia Sheetings and Diapers, Russia and Ravens Duck, India Cotton of different kinds, Nankeens, 150 pieces coarse Irish Linens, Writing and wrapping Paper, 500 bushels coarse Salt, Cordage. Flax, Glue, a quantity of Vinegar. 200 tons Plaister Paris, and 20 tons Russian Hemp, &c. &c.
January 1.

Joseph Mandeville,
CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
Has Received,
100 half-boxes Rousett's CIGARS, warranted of the very first quality and full contents.
Real Maccouba Snuff,
Rappee do Coarse and Fine,
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,
20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1s and 2d quality.
——HE HAS ALSO,
A General Assortment as usual,
of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES, for sale.
December 21.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next, will be sold, at the Vendue Store, for cash.
Three Shares of Old Little-River Turnpike Stock.
Philip G. Marsteller.
March 1. 5t

NOTICE.

AN advertisement appeared in the Alexandria paper on or about the month of March, 1807, signed by John Thomas Ricketts, William Newton, and John Mills, jun. mentioning that the copartnership of Ricketts, Newton & Co. was dissolved, and desiring all persons indebted to said copartnership to make payment, and those who had claims to make application to William Newton, as he was authorised to settle the affairs of said firm, or words to that effect—

Now be it known, that for good and weighty reasons I do hereby withdraw the authorisation from *William Newton*, to collect the debts and settle the affairs of the firm of *Ricketts, Newton* and *Co.* and I prohibit any person or persons indebted to the copartnership of *Ricketts, Newton* and *Co.* from making payment to *William Newton* or to *John Thomas Ricketts*, jointly or severally; and, that any person or persons who shall make any payment or settlement with *William Newton* or *John Thomas Ricketts*, with both or either of them, jointly or severally, will act at their own risk and peril.

John Mills, jun.
February 20. d2w

☞ *Black River Lottery.*
NO. 2
Authorised by an Act of the LEGISLATURE of the State of NEW YORK, for the purpose of OPENING CERTAIN ROADS.

MANAGERS—
THOMAS STORM, JOHN H. SICKELS, WM. HENDRESON, MATTHIAS B. TALMADGE, and JACOBUS VAN SCHOONHOVEN.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1	20,000		20,000
2	10,000		20,000
2	5,000		10,000
2	2,000		4,000
5	1,000		5,000
11	500		5,500
40	200		8,000
100	100		10,000
150	50		7,500
400	20		8,000
10,300	10		103,000
11,014 Prizes.			231,000
21,986 Blanks.			

33,000 Tickets—Less than two blanks to a prize.—Subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. Prizes payable 30 days after the conclusion of the drawing of the above prizes.

First drawn number 1st days drawing is entitled to $1,000
do. 10th do. 1,000
do. 15th do. 2,000
do. 20th do. 1,000
do. 25th do. 5,000
do. 30th do. 1,000
do. 35th do. 10,000
do. 45th do. 20,000

The managers will commence drawing in the city of N. York, on the second Tuesday in April next, and will continue to draw 600 Tickets each day until finished.—Tickets for sale at the subscribers Bookstore King-street, Alexandria.—Prize tickets in the present and late Baltimore Lotteries taken in exchange for Tickets in this, and all tickets sold as above examined free of expence.

Present price of Tickets $8 50.
R. GRAY.
Feb 6.

BRICK & STONE LAYERS.

B. Hill & J. Ball

INFORM the citizens of Alexandria and its vicinity that they have commenced the above business, and from their practical knowledge hope to meet with a share of patronage from a generous public. They pledge themselves to execute such orders as they may be favored with in a satisfactory manner. They will furnish materials measured in the wall, or lay them by the thousand, as may suit their employers. Where they are requested to furnish materials they will be of the first quality.
Feb. 7 d3m

NOTICE.

The subscriber informs the public, that he manufactures and has for sale, at his manufactory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets,

STILLS of all sizes, commonly used for distilling grain or fruit.

A general assortment of TIN WARE SHEET-IRON STOVES and STOVE PIPES made at the shortest notice.

Every kind of PLUMMING WORK either for *Ships* or *Buildings*, done in the best manner.

The BRASS FOUNDERY BUSINESS in all its branches is carried on under the direction of Mr. *WILLIAM FLETCHER*, who has had many years experience, and as a workman is exceeded by few.—As the Brass-founder business is a partnership, application must be made to William Fletcher, who will undertake to make *GRATES* handsomely ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pattern or price, and will execute the work in the very best and neatest manner and on the most reasonable terms.

The highest price given for *Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead* and *Iron*.

George M'Munn.
October 13.

JUST RECEIVED
For Sale at R. GRAY's Book-Store, King-Street;
THE POWER OF RELIGION,
On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at the approach of death.
Exemplified in the testimonies and experience of persons, distinguished by their greatness, learning or virtue.

"'Tis Immortality—'tis that alone
"Amidst life's pains, abasements, emptiness,
"The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."
YOUNG.

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

From the thirteenth English edition, enlarged and improved by the Author.
Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 dollar;

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.

"We have had frequent occasion to speak of the diligence, good sense, and good intentions, of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate him sincerely on the success of this particular work. We announce this edition, because the alterations and additions are so considerable, that it is rendered almost a new work."
British Critic, July 1801.

"The examples which Mr. Murray has here selected, and the judicious reflections which accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail to make the best impressions, and to produce the best effects, on all who read them with attention. The present edition of this excellent publication, which has been long known and commended, is enlarged by the addition of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly one hundred pages."
Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1804.

"We have received the *tenth* and last edition of this valuable work. The improvements made in it, will appear from the author's *advertisement*. We can only add to this account of the present useful volume, our hope that it will be extensively circulated among our countrymen."
The American Review & Literary Journal, for July, August & September, 1801.

"On reviewing this book, in its improved form, we find the facts unquestionable and highly interesting—the style correct and neat—and the general tendency of the work such as induces us strongly to recommend it, especially to young readers; who love entertainment mingled with instruction."
Evangelical Magazine, Oct 1801.

"The rapid sale of this small but valuable collection, has anticipated the commendation we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplification of more than seventy remarkable characters, many striking examples are exhibited which, in the quiet hour of reflection, man contribute to arrest the careless and wandering; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and to convince or discountenance those who have been unhappily led to oppose the highest truths." *Gentleman's Magazine, Nov.* 1803.

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.
Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.
Hymns and Spiritual Songs.
School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-Books, Primers, Bonnet-Boards Writing-Paper.

Also,
The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclopedia.

FOR FREIGHT,

The substantial and fast sailing
SHIP
AURORA,
ISAAC RAND, Master:
Burthen 330 hogsheads of tobacco or 25,000 barrels of flour—is in complete order, ready to receive a cargo and proceed to sea as soon as permission can be obtained, having her crew on board. Apply to
Lawrason and Fowle,
Who have for sale, afloat,
2000 bushels coarse Salt, suitable for the fisheries.

Also, just landed,
75 tierces fresh Rice,
200 boxes Mould Candles,
50 do. Spermaceti do.
30 do. fresh Muscatel Raisins,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 do. Writing do.
100 boxes No. 1 and 3 Chocolate,
10 do. Windsor Soap,
6 casks Sperm Oil,
30 casks Malaga Wine,
100 bolts Ravens Duck,
1 bale Hops,
Holland Gin, Coffee, Beef, Boston Bay Mackarel, Shad, Table Fish, 4000 sides Sole Leather, 10 packages men & womens' coarse and fine shoes, 50 casks Coffee and Sugar, Hogshead Nails, 50 Gin Cases, 200 casks Lime.
March 2. d

NOTICE.

THE Directors of the *Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company*, have appointed Mr. PATRICK BYRNES, receiver of tolls at the bridge at Four Mile Creek, and he will commence his duty to-morrow morning
March 3 d

Charitable Marine Society Lottery.

Twenty second days drawing the wheel gained $ 1,086
Former gain, 21,144
Total $ 22,230
A few Tickets for sale at 12 dollars.
Tickets in the Black River Lottery which begins drawing in April next given in exchange for prizes in the Charitable Marine Lottery.
Present price of Black River Tickets 9 dollars.
Robert Gray.
Feb 27.

TO LET,

THAT eligible stand for business lately occupied by Mr Charles Bennett, at the corner of King and Fairfax-streets.
R. I. TAYLOR.
Executor of John Watts.
Jan 2.

JUST RECEIVED
By the Subsriber,
A good assortment of mens' fine and coarse Shoes.
Boys' do. do.
Womens' and girls' do. do.
Excellent Potatoes for seed or family use.
Sweet Oil in boxes or retail.
Cranberries.
Pickled Lobsters in kegs.
Limes, and Lime-Juice in bottles.
Tamarinds.
New-England Cider in barrels.
Thomas Patten.
March 1.

WASHINGTON TAVERN,
LEESBURG.

THE subscriber has returned to the *Washington Tavern*, LEESBURG, where he is prepared with every thing necessary for the accommodation of those gentlemen and ladies who may honor him with their custom.

Having laid in a good stock of liquors, hay and oats, and having enlarged his stables, and engaged a careful, attentive and honest hostler, he flatters himself that, by his unremitted attention, together with the diligence, care, and activity of his servants, he will be able to render his customers the most perfect satisfaction in his line.

N. B. The house is in much better condition than formerly, for the accommodation of travellers.

James Dawson.

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

For the Alexandria Daily Gazette.

MR. SNOWDEN,

Be pleased to publish in your paper the following reflections, excited by the passage, by the Virginia legislature, at their last session, of the law concerning judgments and executions.

No. I.

A STRANGER suddenly arriving in this country would be forcibly struck with such an interference with the contracts and obligations of individuals, and would naturally be led to enquire what great calamity afflicted the nation which resorted to such an expedient. For the great object of the social union being the protection of person & property, and all personal comforts depending intimately on the security of the acquisitions of personal industry and economy, or in other words, of property. This security cannot be weakened without invading that personal happiness which is the strong motive, as well as ultimate object, of all human exertions; for it may justly be said, "you take my life when you do take the means whereby I live." In this manner the acquisitions of mans' industry become, as it were, identified with his person, and form a part of his existence. In all wise governments we therefore mark the strictest attention bestowed on the protection of property; and violent invasions of it in most countries, at least in countries where the laws govern, are even punished with the loss of life itself. Thus in those countries which are most flourishing and happy we discover a peculiar energy given to the inforcement of contracts. Every individual is consequently reminded, that he must not consider as his own, and use for his own purposes, that which he owes to another. A strict adherence to this principle is found sufficient, in some nations, to surmount very great and radical defects in their political organization. Person and property being protected by fixed and immutable laws, inflexibly executed, will soon bring each individual to know his rights & his duties, and among his rights he will consider his right of property as important as his right of personal safety, (in fact the connection between the two being so intimate, that the one cannot well exist without the other) and in maintaining these rights for himself he will be taught the reciprocal duties he owes to others. Thus a mutual respect for the rights of each other will be produced, which, in the end, may occasion such habits as almost to supercede the necessity of law, at least of its execution.

Great Britain affords a striking example, in our time, of the effects produced by a steady, undeviating maintainance of the rights of property, and as inseparably connected therewith an inflexible defence of life and personal liberty. Whatever defects the frame of its government, in other respects, may betray, in these essentials to human happiness, as well as national greatness, it has not been surpassed, and probably never will be surpassed by any other nation in the world. It is, in fact, the confidence which all mankind have in the justice of the British laws, as to person and property, which has made that country the asylum for all those whom the tempests of Europe have compelled to seek a place of safety, and made it the great depositary of the wealth of the civilized world. ——Those are but superficial observers, who impute such extraordinary effects to transient or adventitious causes—nor will an American, pleased with the theory of his own political institutions, be readily induced to trace them to the monarchic feature in the British government, to its aristocracy or hierarchy. He will be induced to search for other causes, which have been sufficiently powerful, not only to overcome these deleterious principles, but the effects of a cold and uncheering climate, and a soil difficult to manage, on which the sun scarcely deigns to shine. In spite of these adverse circumstances we find this people risen to the highest pitch of wealth and power, and though inhabiting as it were no more than a speck of the terraqueous globe with hardly a population of fifteen millions, holding in its hands the destinies of the four quarters of the world. These effects cannot have been produced by its monarchy, its aristocracy or its hierarchy. For other nations in their neighborhood enjoying more genial sun, and possessing a prolific soil, have had all the benefit derived from such systems (if any benefit can result therefrom) without yielding such mighty effects. We must therefore seek in some other hypothesis, for the causes of this astonishing greatness, in the wisdom of the British laws, as they regard the safety of person and property. It is the safety which a British subject feels in his life, his person, his reputation, and his estate which has stimulated and nourished that amazing industry and enterprize which has rendered his country so pre-eminent.—Derived ourselves from the same people,—from our earliest estalishment we had the benefit of the same laws which with the aid of the finest country in the world, found by us as it were vacant and uncultivated, caused the United States to acquire in so short a space the ability of throwing off their dependence on the British empire, and of maintaining till this time their rank as a nation. Since the establishment of the general government, the strict regard, which in its principles as well as its administration, (particularly at its commencement,) was manifested by it for the rights of property, must be viewed as the efficient cause of that unparalleled prosperity which the nation has enjoyed till of late. It ought not, however, to be omitted, that the events which have shaken the continent of Europe to its centre, opened a wide field to our industry and enterprize. But this industry could not have existed except under governments and laws which rendered the rights of property sacred and safe. If too, we examine separately the states composing our nation, we shall discover that those which afford the greatest security to property, exhibit at this time most strength, physical, moral, and fiscal, and are advancing most rapidly to wealth and power.

Under our forms of government, with the feelings derived from our ancestors and the habits of our education, invasions of personal safety cannot often occur, nor can be in any great degree apprehended until the laxity of the laws, by rendering a disregard to the rights of property universal and habitual, shall remove from the minds of the citizens every distinction between right and wrong, destroy all the bulwarks of moral principle, overturn the defences of public order and correctness, and thereby introduce into the body politic that depravity and licentiousnes which at length becoming intolerable, we like other nations may find it necessary to seek for protection even in the arms of despotism.

The progress to despotism in all countries must be gradual, except when imposed by conquest—For it is a kind of sacrifice to think so lightly of human nature, as to suppose such governments the effect of choice and not of dire unavoidable necessity. Happily for the American people, they are so remote from the powerful nations of the world and so defended by nature itself, that no serious apprehension can be entertained of loosing our liberties by foreign conquest. They can never be lost till the society becomes too corrupt to endure freedom. The body politic will perish from internal disease, and not from foreign violence.

How watchful then ought our rulers to be, not only those to whom are committed the *general concerns*, but more especially those who regulate the *particular concerns of the states* which compose the nation. It is in fact the last, who peculiarly possess the power of forming the habits, the manners, and morals of the community—on them depend those minute regulations which touch, excite, modify, direct, and control the delicate fibres of the social body, on them it depends whether it shall be healthy and vigorous, or sickly and imbecile. Whether by constraining it into early habits of temperance, self denial and justice, it shall grow up to manhood with a constitution so firm and athletic as to defy the approach and ravages of age; or shall perish from debilitating and pernicious indulgences in the first stage of its youth. It is in the infancy of nations as well as of individuals, that the foundations of future usefulness and greatness must be laid.

AURELIUS.

[*To be continued.*]

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, *Feb.* 25.

[CONTINUED.]

NON-INTERCOURSE.

The house resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday.

Mr. *J. G. Jackson* withdrew his motion of yesterday with a view to offer another in place of it, which looked more like a manly stand. He said that the amendment proposed was no offer made to either power to take sides with the other. There was nothing like threat in the proposition, any more than in the resolutions submitted to the house some time since. It would be a warning to the merchants under what peril they would go out, which they would not otherwise conceive, reposing in false security on this bill. He would not go precipitately into war; for he had the best reason to believe that G. B. would be disposed to to listen the dictates of justice towards us; but if she did not, he was for immediate war. The amendment now proposed by Mr. Jackson is as follows:

"Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That after demand made and refusal on the part of his Britannic majesty to *withdraw his decrees and orders infringing the lawful commerce of* the United States, the president of the United States shall be authorised and required to employ such a portion of the volunteer militia of the United States not exceeding thousand, and of the regular troops, as may be necessary to take possession of the territories of his Britannic majesty, bordering on the U. States, and to hold the same, and to instruct the commanders of the public armed vessels which are or shall be employed in the service of the United States to subdue, seize and take any armed or unarmed British vessel on the high seas or elsewhere; and such captured vessel, with her apparel, guns, and appurtenances, and the goods or effects which shall be found on board the same, being British property, shall be brought within some port of the United States, and shall be duly proceeded against and condemned, as forfeited, and shall accrue and be distributed as by law is or shall be provided respecting the captures which shall be made by the public armed vessels of the U. States.

"Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That the president of the U. S. shall be, and he is hereby authorised & required, after demand and refusal as aforesaid, to grant to the owners of private armed vessels of the U. States who shall make application therefor, special commissions in the form which he shall direct, and under the seal of the U. S. and such private armed vessels, when duly commissioned as aforesaid, shall have the same license and authority for the subduing seizing and capturing any armed or unarmed British vessel, and for the recapture of the vessels, goods and effects of the U. S. as the public armed vessels of the U. S. may by law have; and shall be, in like manner, subject to such instructions as shall be ordered by the President of the U. S. for the regulation of their conduct. And the commissions which shall be granted, shall be revocable at the pleasure of the President of the U. S.

"Sec. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That after demand made and refusal on the part of the emperor of France to withdraw his decrees and orders infringing the lawful commerce of the U. S. the President of the U. S. shall be authorised and required to instruct the commanders of the public armed vessels, which are or shall be employed in the service of the U. S. to subdue, seize, and take any armed or unarmed French vessel on the high seas, or elsewhere, and such captured vessel with her apparel, guns, and appurtenances, and the goods or effects which shall be found on board the same, being French property, shall be brought within some port of the United States, and shall be duly proceeded against and condemned as directed, and shall accrue and be distributed as by law is or shall be provided respecting the capture which shall be made by the public armed vessels of the U. States.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States shall be and he is hereby authorised and required, after demand made and refusal aforesaid, to grant to the owners of private armed ships and vessels of the United States who shall make application therefor, special commissions in the form which he shall direct, and under the seal of the United States, and such private armed vessel when duly commissioned as aforesaid, shall have the same licence and authority for the subduing, seizing and capturing any armed or unarmed French vessel, and for the recapture of the vessels, goods and effects of the people of the United States, as the public armed vessels of the United States may by law have; and shall be in like manner subject to such instructions as shall be ordered by the President of the United States, for the regulation of their conduct, and the commissions which shall be granted as aforesaid shall be revocable at the pleasure of the President of the United States."

(*To be continued.*)

From the Freeman's Journal.

SPAIN VICTORIOUS.

The following very circumstantial letters from a respectable gentleman at Cadiz, to a mercantile friend in this city, have been obligingly handed to the editors of the Freeman's Journal, for publication. The letters we believe to contain a true exposition of Spanish affairs, and are entitled to great consideration. They are fully corroborated by the late arrival at Falmouth (Mass.) from San Lucar, which is subjoined. Were any thing wanting to convince us of the prosperous state of the Spanish patriotic cause, it would be the bombastic French bulletins, which we were the first to give to the public in the Freeman's Journal of yesterday morning. They are so incredible and so palpably false, that they defeat the purposes for which they were intended. We again repeat, what we have ever seriously believed, that SPAIN CANNOT BE CONQUERED. The verdure of her laurels is unfading—and every gale that is wafted across the Atlantic, exhibits her surrounded with a wreath of refulgent glory sparkling with augmented lustre. She has awoke from the lethargy of ages, and her sons have proved themselves to be Heroes. They will be severely tried, but they will eventually crush their ambitious and cruel OPPRESSOR.

"CADIZ, *3d Dec.* 1808.

"Within these few days we have nothing particularly new from our armies. Bonaparte is pouring in troops into the country but our people do not seem to be alarmed as to the result. We have now an army actually on foot of from 180,000 to 200,000 men, and 45,000 to 50,000 British troops in addition. The nearest that these troops are to the sea is 300 miles, except one division in Asturias. There will be terrible hard fighting, and advantages will be gained on both sides. One or two advantages will not, however, give the country to Bonaparte. He must wade through more blood than he has ever yet done, to get possession of the country. The enthusiasm and ardor of the nation encreases, instead of diminishing, and the junta, or general government, are taking the most vigorous measures to have an army on foot of 500,000 men, and 50,000 horse. Every horse in the country has been called for, and willingly given up by the people; and every man is to turn out that has not a family. In all the convents they oblige all the friars, who say mass, to work at making cartridges; and the lay-brothers, and those who do not say mass, are to go to the army. In fine, every measure is adopting to train the mass of the people; and the towns are protected, and military duty done by all the citizens, who are excepted from going to the army. These stand guard regularly every day, and do all the duty of the garrison.

"Our armies have fallen back within these few weeks. It is one of the objects to avoid a general engagement, but to fortify all the strong passes, and regularly to resist every inch of ground.

"Bilboa has already been twice in possession of the French, and twice beat out of it. They have again possession, and it is even reported that they have advanced again as far as St. Andero. It is calculated that the French are from 120 to 130,000 strong now in Spain. With the advantage of having possession of all the principal strong fortresses on the frontiers of Spain, we are assured that Bonaparte has 10,000 waggons employed bringing in provisions. Yet the Spaniards seem not to dread all these great preparations. A vast number of skirmishes have taken place, and in almost every one the Spaniards have had the decided advantage; and we have had the example of 800 sharp-shooters from Cadiz, resisting a body of 5000 French for three whole days; and after expending all their ammunition, and losing a great number of men, making a regular and honorable capitulation. Happen what may, the Spaniards have shewn themselves the most brave and independent nation in Europe, and at least the independence of all Spanish America is fixed, let what may happen in this country."

"*December* 5.

"The accounts bro't by this day's post from Madrid are not the most satisfactory. Our armies have met with some reverses, which are attributed more to intrigue than any thing else. A conspiracy has been discovered at Aranjuez and Madrid, and twenty three persons of considerable note have been taken up, among them a French general and two aid-de-camps have been discovered, and will with the traitors, pay the forfeit with their lives. The reports are very various and contradictory: our best officers, however, unite with confidence and the discovery made, proves that Bonaparte depends more on intrigue than on fighting. The times no longer admit of lenient measures, and the most effectual and rigorous measures are adopting by the government. Reverses must be expected, indeed they are of service, as the Spaniards in general are too confident of success. The French have met with an[other] they never before had to [contend] as they little expected."

NORFOLK, *A*[*pril*]

Arrived schr. Polly, Ba[ker] Nantucket bound to Wi[lmington] put in here in distress, hav[ing] ult. experienced a heavy [gale] which she was hove on her [beam] had to cut away her main[mast] righted.

British brig Nassau, [Capt.] from Port-au-Prince, bou[nd] Off Cape Nichola Mole, e[n]ry heavy gale of wind, w[hich] to leak so much, as to com[pel] for the first port to refit.

Capt. Moore of the Bri[g] from Port-au-Prince, inf[orms] days previous to his leavi[ng] ed that a bloody engage[ment] place in a small town ne[ar] Mole, between *Christophe* General *Gouma* and *Petion* General Lamar, in which totally defeated with the l[oss] army. Gen. *Gouma*, it w[as] escape by disguising [him] clothes. Several severe lately fought in the south, forces were successful.

Alexandria Gaz[ette]

MONDAY, MA[*RCH*]

We shall lay before our r[eaders] possible the act of Congr[ess] instant, to interdict the c[oast] course between the U. St[ates] tain and France, &c. At it proper to state, that we [do] say, that vessels will be cl[eared] lectors office of this place, [on] 15th inst. for every count[ry] *joying an independent f[ree]* (other than G. Britain or [Spain] in the actual possession of [the] or France, and particularly *and Portugal and their c[olonies]* the question has been be[fore] clearances will not be gran[ted] of the island of St. Domin[go] dom of Italy.

☞ A CA[RD]

Capt. James M'Guire h[as] in the presence of witness[es] of the author and particip[ants] cation and distribution of [the] was stuck up in this to[wn] last week reflecting on t[he] paper and a gentleman res[ented] having expressed his reg[ret] ever have appeared—the [author] have agreed to consign a[ll] with him to oblivion—Bu[t] *do* author of that scurrilou[s] have a *rod in pickle* for h[im] taken out in due time and [in] effect as shall make the r[od] not been lashed naked thr[ough]

A letter from Malta, [dated] says:—"The American [Consul] terdicted in the German [Consul] sel which went up with [provisions] not allowed to go in, and [left] this place. This regulati[on] ed in consequence of th[e] bargo."

We understand that th[e] nimously rejected the n[omination] William Short, as minist[er] presume it must have de[pended] sonal grounds, as well as demn "entangling allia[nces]" therance of a wild schem[e] "liberty of the seas," u[nder] pices of Bonaparte.

Among the enormous [claims] against the United State[s] kinson, is one for 11,43[3] used by him and governo[r] part of their table expen[ses] while on a surveying ex[pedition] ana of two or three mont[hs]

A person reading in a [paper] of money drawn from [the] and the number of cigars [smoked] Wilkinson, exclaimed—"[Why] really *smoaked the treas[ury]* wise ones at head quarter[s]"

Mr. Jefferson says, th[at] travene the embargo la[ws] worthless part of society [are] The shipment of two c[argoes] to France is contraveni[ng] Ergo.

French have met with an enemy such as they never before had to do with, and such as they little expected."

NORFOLK, *March* 1.

Arrived schr Polly, Baker, 36 days from Nantucket bound to Wilmington (N. C.) put in here in distress, having on the 18th ult. experienced a heavy gale of wind in which she was hove on her beam ends and had to cut away her mainmast, when she righted.

British brig Nassau, Moore, 20 days from Port-au-Prince, bound to Liverpool. Off Cape Nichola Mole, experienced a very heavy gale of wind, which caused her to leak so much, as to compel her to make for the first port to refit.

Capt. Moore of the British brig Nassau from Port-au-Prince, informs, that a few days previous to his leaving there he learned that a bloody engagement had taken place in a small town near Cape Nichola Mole, between *Christophe's* brigands under General *Gouma* and *Petion's* forces under General Lamar, in which the former were totally defeated with the loss of their whole army. Gen. *Gouma*, it was said made his escape by disguising himself in woman's clothes. Several severe battles had been lately fought in the south, in which *Petion's* forces were successful.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

MONDAY, MARCH 6.

We shall lay before our readers as soon as possible the act of Congress passed the 1st instant, to interdict the commercial intercourse between the U. States and G. Britain and France, &c. At present we deem it proper to state, that we are authorised to say, that vessels will be cleared at the Collector's office of this place, from and after the 15th inst. for every country *nominally enjoying an independent form of government*, (other than G. Britain or France) and not in the actual possession of either G. Britain or France, and particularly *Holland, Spain, and Portugal and their colonies*—but until the question has been better investigated, clearances will not be granted for any port of the island of St. Domingo, or of the kingdom of Italy.

☞ A CARD.

Capt. James M'Guire having disavowed, in the presence of witnesses, all knowledge of the author and participation in the publication and distribution of a handbill which was stuck up in this town some evening last week reflecting on the Editor of this paper and a gentleman residing in town, and having expressed his regret that it should ever have appeared—the persons implicated have agreed to consign all their differences with him to oblivion—But as to the *renegado* author of that scurrilous publication they have a *rod in pickle* for him which shall be taken out in due time and applied with such effect as shall make the *rascal* wish he had not been lashed naked thro' the world.

A letter from Malta, dated Nov. 11, says:—"The American flag is entirely interdicted in the German ports, and one vessel which went up with a late convoy was not allowed to go in, and has returned to this place. This regulation has been adopted in consequence of the American Embargo."

We understand that the senate have unanimously rejected the nomination of Mr. William Short, as minister to Russia. We presume it must have deen done upon personal grounds, as well as those which condemn "entangling alliances," for the furtherance of a wild scheme of procuring the "liberty of the seas," under the *mild* auspices of Bonaparte.

[*North American.*

Among the enormous charges exhibited against the United States by general Wilkinson, is one for 11,430 Spanish Cigars used by him and governor Claibourn, being part of their table expences of 6,600 dollars, while on a surveying expedition in Louisiana of two or three months.

[*Phil. True Amer.*

A person reading in a paper the account of money drawn from the United States, and the number of cigars used by general Wilkinson, exclaimed—"the general has really *smoaked the treasury as well as the rascal ones at head quarters.*" [*Ibid.*

Mr. Jefferson says, that those who contravene the embargo laws are "the most worthless part of society."

The shipment of two casks of cotton seed to France is contravening the embargo.—[*Ibid.*

Francis Bernard, when governor of Massachusetts, gave his assent to, and signed a law for preventing people from riding out on parties of pleasure on Sunday. Soon after the governor himself was stopped by the selectmen for a breach of the law. On being told why he was stopped, and that he himself had signed the law—ah! cried he, I did not suppose the law bound the governor; it was only to bind the plebeans. Thus philosophers who ship cotton seed, think, perhaps, that the embargo laws were only to bind "the worthless part of society," and not patent republicans!

[*Ibid.*

Explanations of French Titles.

Duke of Montebello,	Lasnes.
Duke of Cornegliano,	Moncey.
Duke of Elchingen,	Ney.
Duke of Belluno,	Victor.
Duke of Dalmatia,	Soult.
Duke of Dantzic,	Lefebvre.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Baltimore to his friend in Georgetown, Feb. 29, 1809.

"It has been rumored here that Mr. Madison has said that the present situation of the country is so critical as to require the first talents in the nation to extricate it.—This, say the full blooded democrats, sounds like appointing federalists (which by the way is allowing that the federalists possess the best talents). This would be as great an error as that committed by Mr. Jefferson when he said "we are all federalists, we are all republicans," and the minority have their rights.

"Knowing as these men do, that Mr. Madison has wisdom to discern the true interests of his country, they are fearful he may possess honesty and firmness enough to pursue it. Nothing would mortify these restless spirits so much as Mr. Madison's forming a broad bottomed administration, made up of men of distinguished talents & sterling integrity: That he has it in his power to form such an administration, and that every honest man in the country would rally round it and support it, I have no doubt. It would be opposed by col. Duane—and all such men as col. Duane; but let the new administration take their stand on genuine American ground, and a few noisy foreigners will not be able to drive them from it.

"Should Mr. Madison pursue that course of liberal policy to which his interest and his glory invite, he would, no doubt, be able to rescue the country from impending ruin, and restore it to the prosperity and respectability enjoyed under the administration of the immortal Washington.

"I have a right to respect the talents of Madison. I remember with gratitude his exertions in favor of the present constitution; in defence of which he was only second to Hamilton. I would feel disposed to overlook his errors, and to admit that "even his failings leaned to virtue's side." And when praise was justly due, I would not fail to pay it with a lavish hand. That he will be denounced by the democratic papers in a short time, I have no doubt; but if he is cheered by the approbation of native Americans, I feel confident he will "act well his part, where all the honor lies."

Serious and Important.

Extract of a letter from Lancaster, dated Feb. 27th, 1809.

"Enclosed you will find a message presented to the house of representatives, this day from the governor. A few minutes before the message was presented, Mr. Banks the *patriot* from Mifflin county, presented a resolution, declaring our disapprobation of the conduct of the Eastern States, in their resolutions opposing that wisest and best of laws, the embargo, and stating the services which France rendered to us during our revolution, &c. and abusing Great Britain, and declaring the willingness of the citizens of the state of Pennslyvania, to support the general government in all its operations.—You will see by the message that the governor is making arrangements to call out a portion of the militia of this state to oppose at least the judiciary of the United States."

GOVERNOR's MESSAGE.

"*To the senate and house of representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.*

"GENTLEMEN,

"I have received information, that the supreme court of the United States, hath ordered a peremptory *mandamus* to be issued in the suit of Gideon Olmstead and others, *vs.* Elizabeth Sergeant and Esther Waters, executrixes of the late Mr. Rittenhouse, and that immediate application will be made to Richard Peters, judge of the district court of Pennsylvania, for an execution against the persons and effects of the said Elizabeth Sergeant and Esther Waters; or that rather, as it is an admiralty proceeding, an attachment against their persons will be the compulsory process adopted on the occasion.

"By the act of the 2d of April, 1803, Mrs. Sergeant and Mrs. Waters are directed to pay a sum of money arising out of the sale of the British brig Active, captured during the late revolutionary war, into the state treasury: with the requisition of that law the said executrixes have complied. It now becomes my duty agreeably to the provisions of that act, to protect the property and persons of the executrixes against such process. Painful as this duty is, I am compelled, and am now making arrangements, to call out a portion of the militia for that service, that being the only means in the power of the executive. As the execution of this law may produce serious difficulties as it respects the relation of the state government with that of the United States, I have thought proper to make this communication, on which the legislature can act as in their wisdom they shall think expedient."

"SIMON SNYDER."

"*Lancaster, Feb.* 29, 1809."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ARANJUEZ, *November* 20.

The Supreme governing Junta of the kingdom has received the following dispatch, from his excellency Don Francisco Palafox y Melci:

"I have just received advices from generals O'Neille and St. Maroqui that they occupied Caparoso yesterday (the 14th) at ten in the morning, the enemy having precipitately evacuated it at seven, and retreated to Peralta. No details have been transmitted, and consequently I am unacquainted with the state of their force. I am just setting off to put the whole in motion, that we may follow up our advantages.

"May God preserve your Highnesses many years.

"FRANCISCO PALAFOX Y MELCI.

"*Calaborca, Nov.* 15."

On the 14th took place one of the most pleasing and satisfactory proceedings, both to the English and Spanish nation; by the presentation of his Excellency Seignor Don Juan Hockham Frere, in quality of Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from his Britannic majesty to our beloved king, Ferdinand VII. and during his unfortunate absence, to the Supreme Governing Junta of the kingdom. He was no sooner introduced, than addressing himself to the President, he delivered a short, but elegant and expressive discourse in the Castilian language, stating the extraordinary complacency and flattering satisfaction which he felt in the honor granted him by the king, his master, in appointing him his representative near the august person of Ferdinand VII. and during his unfortunate absence, to the Supreme Governing Junta of the kingdoms of Spain and the Indies; and that this satisfaction was greatly encreased by the reflection that he came to witness the heroic efforts of the brave Spanish nation, to preserve their ancient freedom and independence.

The most serene president answered Seignor Frere's speech with the warmest expressions of friendship and grateful acknowledgement, towards the King of G. Britain, for the important succors which he had so generously afforded to Spain; and added that the latter, faithful to her friends, would ever be so to G. Britain, and would demonstrate the nobleness of her honorable character, being incapable of belying the sentiments of her heart, which his Britannic Majesty had gained by means which it was as difficult to forget as it was to express them in words. The minister then presented, and withdrew to return to his residence with feelings of the highest satisfaction of joy, which also animated all the members of the Supreme Junta.

The Supreme Junta, the 18th inst. issued a royal ordinance for the re-admission of Swedish vessels into the ports of Spain, and the renewal of commercial intercourse between the two countries, announcing at the same time their intention of taking further steps to draw closer their relations with the king of Sweden, who supports with so much glory the dignity of his throne, and the right of his subjects.

Don Francisco de Frias, chief of division of the army of Estremadura, entered Somosierra on the 17th, with the battalion of Valencia and Merida, and 60 of the Spanish chasseurs. On his retreat the preceding day from Aranda de Duero, a corps of the enemy shewed a disposition to harass him; but anticipating their intentions, he attacked them, and put them to flight, with the loss of 10 killed, 2 prisoners, 6 horses and [illegible] quantity of arms which the fugitives threw away.

☞ HAVING an offer of succeeding to a Mercantile Establishment *with peculiar advantages* on my arrival at Saint Bartholomews, and from the encouragement of several friends I intend to transact business there on Commission.—Mr. *Joseph Riddle* is fully authorised to act for me in my absence.

JOHN GIRD.

MARCH 4. dtf

For Freight or Charter,

THE SHIP

THOMAS,

In complete order to receive a cargo, carries about 500 hogsheads tobacco.

ALSO,

The Ship Diana,

300 tons burthen, or 470 hogsheads tobacco.—For particulars apply to

John and Thomas Vowell,

OR

Daniel McClean.

March 4. 3taw2w

C. BENNETT,

King-street, next door to Mr. GORDON'S *Tavern,*

Offers for sale for Cash, or approved Paper at sixty days—

Fresh Clover-Seed, first quality; English, Herring and Shad Twine two cases Wool Hats; one case gentlemen's London Hats; Imperial Tea, first quality.

ALSO,

Red Sole Leather, of the first quality, and a few barrels of double-distilled Whiskey, 4 years old.

February 7. d1w2aw2w

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

At the Office of the Alexandria Daily Gazette,

[Price 25 Cents.]

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

In a Series of Numbers, addressed to the President of the United States—to which is added a publication under the signature of VINDEX.

January 19.

IN COMMON COUNCIL,

FEBRUARY 11, 1809.

ORDERED,

That the following persons be appointed Commissioners for superintending the elections to be held in the different wards of the town on Tuesday the 7th of March next, for the purpose of electing members of the Common Council for the ensuing year, viz.

For the first Ward.

Samuel Harper, John Muncaster, John Hunter.

For the second Ward.

Matthew Sex Smith, Andrew Flemming, Robert Anderson

For the third Ward.

Abraham Faw, William Newton, Andrew Scolfield.

For the fourth Ward.

John Stewart, James Lawrason, Ferdinand Marsteller.

The election for the first ward to be held at Mr John Lomax's tavern, on Prince street—for the second ward at the council chamber—for the third ward at Mr. Hodgkin's tavern—an for the fourth ward at Mr. Edward Jacob's, corner of St. Asaph and Duke streets.

Jas. M. M'Rea, C. C.

January 18 te

FOR SALE,

AT BUSH HILL NEAR ALEXANDRIA,

A LARGE number of APPLE TREES, topped at six feet, and sufficiently large to plant out as standard trees. They consist of a great variety of the most choice fruits. Twelve and an half cents each is the price, if trees are taken from the nursery by whole rows.

Richard M. Scott.

March 3. eo3t†

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Saint Mary's county and state of Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Richard Bond*, late of the aforesaid county and state, deceased:—All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same for adjustment, with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, living in Saint Mary's county and state of Maryland, at or before the 13th day of July next; or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 13th day of January, 1809.

Rebecca White Bond,

Executrix.

January 19. law6m

☞ The Public are hereby informed that the subscriber and his son *Doctor Archibald B. Dick*, are henceforward conducted in the exercise of their profession.—Applications intended for either, to be made at the Medicine Shop of the former.

Elisha C. Dick.

February 27.

SEINE CORK.

A small quantity of FINE SEINE CORK for sale by

Wadsworth and Butler.

M eotf

Rabbit-Skins.

I wish to purchase a quantity of the best Rabbit-Skins in fur.

John G. Ladd.

March 1.

Fresh Clover-Seed.

N. HINGSTON, Fairfax-street, has received a supply of excellent red Clover Seed, which he will dispose of on moderate terms for cash—Also, a few bushels of Fresh Burnet and Hemp Seed—and on hand, Timothy, Orchard Grass, Rye Grass, Burden Grass, Peruvian Grass and Lucern.

ALSO,

A general assortment of the best kinds of Garden Seeds, mostly of his own saving, from the last year; Medicinal Seeds; Bird Seeds, and a quantity of large Lombardy Poplars; Flowering Trees and Shrubs; best London made Pruning Knives, Garden Shears, Hoes, Rakes, and Books on Gardening; Flower-Pots of all sizes; an elegant assortment of Chimney Ornaments, Queens Ware, China and Glass, Stone and Potters Wares—with a general assortment of Groceries.

N B. A genteel person may be accommodated with a Private Room and Family Board, on moderate terms.

February 7. ed1w 3taw1w &1aw1stM

Fresh Garden-Seed for Sale.

The subscriber has a large assortment of *Garden-Seed* of the following kind, viz.

Cabbage—Early York, early Dwarf, late Battersee, yellow Surry, green ditto.

PEAS—Early Charlton, Marrowfat, green Roncival, Spanish Dwarf Marrowfat.

Beans—Early Dwarf, assorted, Windsor-Beans, Lima ditto.

RADISH—The scarlet, or salmon, short-top, turnip-rooted Radish.

Celery, Endive, Spinnae, Parsley, Cresses, Pepper-Grass, Red Beet, Parsnip, Carrot, Cucumber, Early, Long-green; Onion, White and Red, Lettice, Early Silesia, Royal Cabbage, Ice ditto, Squash, Sassafy—and a variety of grafted Fruit Trees, and ornamental Shrubs, Flowering Roots, Greenhouse Plants, &c.—Apply at his *Nursery*, lower end of Pitt-street, Alexandria.

Peter Billy.

February 25. eo5t

ALEXANDRIA, *January* 23, 1809.

Notice is hereby given to de-

linquent Stockholders in the Little River Turnpike Company, that unless payment shall be made of their respective balances due on their shares on or before the first Monday in April next, that their shares will be forfeited, pursuant to the act incorporating said company, and will be exposed to sale, at public auction, on that day, at the coffee house, in Alexandria.

By order of the board of directors.

Jonah Thompson,

Treasurer L. R. T. Co.

January 23 2awtdpay't

SALE.

Pursuant to an arbitration will be sold on the eighth of March next, at 11 *o'clock*

The HOUSE and LOT of *Capt. De Butts* on Dr. *De Butts's* farm, for ready money only. The house contains four rooms, and well cellared—the lot four square acres. Dr. De Butts will warrant the title. Dr. Elisha De Butts will superintend the sale for his brother.

February 16. eo9t*

A Mulatto Boy for Sale.

FOR SALE,

A likely smart MULATTO BOY, fourteen years of age. Price *Three Hundred Dollars.*

Apply to the Printer.

February 2. eo

ENTERTAINMENT.

RANDOLPH MOTT,

Late of the Washington Tavern, Alexandria,

IS prepared to entertain travellers and others in a genteel manner, at the WHITE HOUSE, opposite the *second turnpike gate*, seven miles from Alexandria, on the road to Fairfax Court House—and flatters himself his attention to the wishes and convenience of his customers will ensure him a portion of public patronage.

☞ Good pasturage and grain of every description will be furnished for stock.

January 10. 2aw

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS, ALEXANDRIA:

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads, } 1st and 2d quality
20 barrels } *Muscovado Sugars.*
7000 lb. Green Coffee
3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted BB to No. 9.
10 bales Cotton.
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
40 boxes Mould Candles.
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
50 lb. Nutmegs.
casks London refined Saltpetre.
5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Teas, in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Madeira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Peach Brandy.

Holland and Country Gin.

Irish and Country Whiskey.

Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.

Retailing Molasses, Havanna Honey.

Wine and Cider Vinegar.

Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice, Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Roll Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords, Sealing Lines, &c. &c.

October 18. d

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A NEW WORK,

ENTITLED,

THE MANUAL

OF THE

FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT:

OR A

NEW AND COMPLETE

DICTIONARY

OF

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.

IN TWO PARTS:

French & English—2. *English & French*

CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France nd England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonymes.
6. A dictionary of French homonymes.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
0. The chief English idioms.
1. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Caneau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambaud Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

BY N. G. DUFIEF,

Author of Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.

The first book of a nation is the dictionar of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

☞ Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.

SEINE ROPE.

THE subscriber manufactures and has for sale, at his house on Washington-street, opposite *Jacob Hoffman's* sugar refinery, Seine and Hauling Ropes, of all sizes; Seine & Sewing Twine; Shad & Herring Twine; Sacking and Bed Cords, Plough Lines & Traces. *Also*, Tarred Rope and other Cords.

Joseph Harper.

February 2. eo

Public Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust from *John Lawrence* to *James Russell*, deceased, to secure the payment of a certain sum of money due to *Joseph Riddle*, will be exposed to sale for cash, on the premises, on MONDAY the 6th of March—

A Lot of Ground, lying on the west side of Fairfax-street, and south of Franklin-street, fronting on Fairfax-street 40 feet, and running back 123 feet 5 inches.—The said Lot is subject to the annual ground rent of forty dollars—and on it are two good Frame Dwelling Houses.

James H. Hooe,

AND

T. Brashears,

Executors of *James Russell*, deceased.

February 9. eots

ORPHAN'S COURT,

Alexandria County, February Term, 1809.

ORDERED,

That the executrix of *George Washington Craik*, deceased, do insert the following advertisement three times a week for four weeks in the *Alexandria Daily Gazette*.

Test.

ALEXANDER MOORE, *Reg.*

THIS *is to give notice* That the subscriber of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters testamentary on the estate of *George Washington Craik*, late of the county aforesaid, deceased,—all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of August next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of February, 1809.

Maria D. Craik, *Ex'rx.*

February 10 eo4w

TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or more years, adjoining the place whereon he now lives, a Blacksmith's Shop, with a complete set of Tools, a Dwelling House in comfortable condition, calculated for a family, together with between three and four acres of very rich Land. From several years experience I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a Blacksmith than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland, Broad Creek, Dec. 9.—15. } law

N. B. If I dont rent the fine stand I will give good wages to a young manwith a family.

District of Columbia, to wit,

COUNTY OF ALXANDRIA,

November Term, 1808.

John and Philip Hough, *complainants*,
AGAINST
Eliazar Ellis and Achilles G. Barnett, administrators &c. of Timothy Cox, deceased, and Brown and Joliff, *defendants*, } *In Chancery.*

The defendants, Eliazar Ellis and Achilles G. Barnett, administrators, &c. of Timothy Cox, deceased, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said Eliazar Ellis and Achilles G. Barnett, are not inhabitants of this district—on motion of the said complainants by their council, it is ordered that the said defendants, Eliazar Ellis and Achilles G. Barnett, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter their appearance to the suit & give security for performing the decree of the court, & that the other defendants, Brown and Joliffe, do not pay away, convey, or secrete, the debts by them owing to, or the estate or effects in their hands, belonging to the said absent defendants Eliazar Ellis and Achilles G. Barnett, as administrators of Timothy Cox, deceased, until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 25 law2m

TO BE LET,

A comfortable Brick Dwelling-House, on King and Henry-street, with five rooms, two sides, cellar, Kitchen, and stabling on good terms.

Jona. & M. Scholfield.

February 13. eo

NOTICE.

Lost or mislaid, a Certificate for two Shares in the Little River Turnpike Road. I therefore give notice, that I shall apply for a renewal of such Certificate.

H. Rose.

January 31. law

Metallic Pen Manufactory,

P. WILLIAMSON'S

Celebrated Elastic Three Slit Metallic

PEN,

WHICH has been pronounced, by many of the most eminent penmen, to be far superior to any metallic Pen that has ever been made heretofore, either in Europe or America. It is well known, that all the pens upon the former principle have been wanting in that pliability which is so necessary in order to write with smoothness and rapidity, which this is happily effected by the two additional side slits To be had of Samuel Jefferis (agent for the proprietor) No 212, Market-street, nearly opposite the Indian Queen tavern, by the gross or single one, the

Particular large hand Pens,
Do. fine do. do.

N. B. Old cases renewed with new Pens.

Copy of a note, and extract of a letter from the President.

WASHINGTON, 26*th Jan.* 1808.

"Th: Jefferson presents his compliments to P Williamson, and his thanks for the very fine steel Pen he has been so kind as to send him It is certainly superior to any metallic pen he has ever seen, and will save a great deal of trouble and time employed in mending the quill pen."

"*Washington, 22d March*, 1808.

"The four Callendar Pens arrived safely. I find them to answer perfectly and now indeed use no other kind."

St. Mary's College,

BALTIMORE, *Jan.* 1, 1808.

Mr. P. Williamson,

SIR,

I cheerfully comply with your request to state my opinion of your Patent Steel Pens I have always considered them as eminently entitled to public attention and encouragement.

The objections which are generally urged against metal pens, do not apply to your's, which are constructed with such peculiar flexibiliy and elasticity, that they may be applied to all the purposes of the common quill I have employed one of them generally, for upwards of a year, and do not find it impaired by use. They are particularly calculated for merchants in journalizing and posting accounts as they possess the advantage of giving an uniform appearance to their books. To gentleman of the bar, and others, who are obliged to take notes suddenly, they are not less serviceable as they may be made hard or soft according to the peculiarity or whim of the writer's hand; and being kept clean, they may be used for many years The economy and other advantages of your invention, appear to be so evident, that I need not dilate further on the subject.

With the hope that your ingenuity may be as profitable to yourself as it is serviceable to the public,

I remain sir,

Your obedient servant,

FRANCIS G. FOSTER.

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A Tract of LAND, containing 272 acres situate in the county of Lancaster, (Virginia) on the main road leading from Richmond to Lancaster court house. five miles from the latter and four miles from Deep Creek, on the Rappahannock. The improvements are, a good dwelling house, kitchen, smoke house, corn house, a large barn and store house, all new, and a handsome apple orchard of about 300 trees. Upwards of 200 acres of the above land is well timbered with oak, chesnut and hickory. The terms will be made known by applying to Mr. *P. Triplett*, of Alexandria, or to the subscriber adjoining the place.

Edmund Denney.

Centreville, Oct. 14—(17) law

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